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PROTEST RALLIES AGAINST NATO DECISION HELD IN BULGARIA

AU151929 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 15 (BTA)--NATO decisions on production and deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe were met with indignation by the Bulgarian public. At enterprises and educational establishments in Sofia, Varna, Plovdiv, Ruse, Burgas and Blagoevrad protest rallies were held today. The workers, employees and students who took part in them denounced Pentagon's sinister plans.

Expressing their indignation with the course of the NATO member-countries, they pointed out that this course is an outright provocation against peace and progress. The speakers stressed that this time more than ever it is the duty of the world progressive public to interfere firmly in the interest of peace, security and cooperation.

Protest telegrams to the UN secretary general, Mr Kurt Waldheim, to the World Peace Council and to the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation were approved at the rallies.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON RESPONSE TO NATO MISSILE DECISION

East German Correspondent

DW141353 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1645 GMT 13 Dec 79 DW

[Special correspondent Knut Henssler Brussels dispatch]

[Text] This institution [the NATO Council of Ministers], dear listeners, is NATO's supreme political institution which meets under the chairmanship of the secretary general and which must also make all fundamental decisions.

So far nothing has been learned about the contents of today's deliberations. It was merely announced that the ministers are taking general stock of the international situation including in such regions as Africa, the Middle East and Iran. Perhaps a press conference will be held tonight which will provide more information about this meeting: A communique on this meeting is to be published sometime tomorrow morning.

In the press center of NATO headquarters here in Brussels hundreds of accredited journalists have again gathered today who want to report on the [few words indistinct] of the NATO bloc which will be concluded tomorrow. General interest today naturally is focused again on yesterday's special meeting of NATO foreign and defense ministers which gave the green light for the production of a new generation of medium-range nuclear weapons and their deployment in Western Europe. This meeting lasted until late at night, and a communique recording the result of these talks was published only at about 2200 hours.

While this paper still talks of a uniform and cohesive NATO attitude in matters of the medium-range missiles, an entirely different picture emerges today. Thus, observers are speaking of a very memorable meeting and of a situation unprecedented in the 30-year history of the pact. In so doing they emphasize, above all, the different positions represented by the different delegations at this meeting.

This is now also confirmed, by the way, by two official papers which have been released for publication in the meantime.

First, this involves the two speeches which FRG Foreign Minister Genscher gave here yesterday afternoon. The other pertains to the declaration of the foreign and defense ministers from the Netherlands, Van der Klaauw and Scholten.

Local newspapers here which cite Genscher's speeches speak of pleading appeals which the FRG foreign minister addressed primarily to the Netherlands and Belgium. They point out that these statements lacked any reference to the numerous Soviet disarmament proposals. Genscher tried to arouse the impression as though the initiative for negotiations were emanating from the West even though the Soviet Union had submitted important proposals in that direction.

In contrast, Dutch Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw in his speech once again drew attention to the reservations which exist in his country toward the missile plans of NATO. The Netherlands, he said, firmly stands on the ground of the Atlantic alliance, yet we approve the production of only a limited number of missiles and make their deployment also dependent on the course of future negotiations. Defense Minister Scholten added that the Netherlands will make a decision on this issue again as late as December, 1981.

'Polish Nation' Response

LD140950 Warsaw PAP in English 0506 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec, PAP--The Polish nation comes out decisively against the NATO decision to produce and deploy new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe. This nation presents the stand that the future of Europe should not be determined by the spiral of escalating armaments pursued by the U.S. and the NATO, but by detente, disarmament and the building of means of mutual confidence. The NATO decision is undermining the here-to-fore advances in the process of detente, pushing the mankind towards war, which can make satisfy [as received] only those forces for which the escalation of armaments means realization of their cold war ideas, condemned by the entire progressive world.

Supporting the peace proposal put forth by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin as well as the stand on international security presented by Edward Gierek at a meeting in Szczecin on November 16th, the Polish nation's voice of protest against the NATO decision emphasizes that the introduction of new weaponry is a threat to European peace.

The resolutions adopted today stress that the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe, and in the FRG in particular, is creating a direct threat to the Polish nation which, knowing well what war is, will continue its fight for making peace durable, removing the threat of war, developing detente and the idea of co-existence.

Meetings of city and town inhabitants' self-governments across the nation adopt resolutions in which Polish people express their strong "no" to the escalation of armaments. Remembering the tragic experiences of World War II the Polish nation expresses its solidarity with all the people in Europe who want to live and work in peace. Both we and the nations of Western Europe--the resolutions read--need the continuation of political and military detente as well as peaceful co-existence.

Hungarian Commentary

LD151030 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Miklos Nagy commentary]

[Text] It is no surprise to anyone that representatives of the American administration are describing the NATO decision in Brussels as success. The decision does indeed correspond with the preliminary resolution they put forward, but as to the effect of the decision, neither Vance nor Brown have painted a realistic picture. The position of the socialist countries is well exemplified by the Hungarian Government statement yesterday which expressed the deepest concern at NATO's attempts to accelerate the arms race. The initial socialist reactions from Berlin to Moscow show that the political sleight-of-hand whereby actions that will speed up the arms race have been presented as peaceful slogans has not worked. Foreign policy spokesmen in all the socialist countries have unanimously declared the falseness of the American argument which calls for what they term a parallel program: talks on arms controls to be initiated whil new types of missiles are being produced and deployed.

While the socialist countries constantly pressed for disarmament, further stockpiling of nuclear weapons must necessarily (?be eliminated). The self-evidence of that has also been pointed out by several Western critics of the Brussels decision, including the youth organization of the West German Social Democratic Party who have been severely critical. The parallel program is patently absurd, since it means spending billions of dollars on new weaponry only to scrap it should the East-West talks come to anything. In the NATO countries the view is also becoming more prevalent that Washington's pressure and the Brussels decision are tending to upset the balance of forces in Europe and increase the threat to the West European countries' security. Both the Danish and Norwegian parliaments have criticized the Brussels decision from that point of view--so have Belgium and Holland and so has (?press comment) from Paris.

So the agreement to go ahead with the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is more than a challenge to the socialist countries and European public opinion. It is also a cause of dissension in the NATO alliance itself.

BTA CRITICIZES 'EUROSTRATEGY' OF DEPLOYING MISSILES

AU111041 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

["Europe's Alternative"--BTA Headline]

[Text] Brussels, December 11--The special BTA correspondent Venalin Mitev comments:

The total capacity of the U.S. nuclear loads distributed in Western Europe is equal to the collective capacity of 230,000 bombs, such as the 20-kiloton bomb dropped over Hiroshima.

The destructive arsenal our continent is saturated with now is sufficient to erase any trace of human life. Despite that, the NATO Council session to be opened here tomorrow will discuss the U.S. plan for deploying another nearly 600 U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles.

This is the paramount problem of everybody's concern and on the solution of which the fate of Europe, of all the world depends. Which will take the upperhand--the Pentagon "Eurostrategy" hanging like the sword of Damocles, the policy of recklessness or reason, the care for mankind's tomorrow? Will the chance so well defined by Mr Leonid Brezhnev's words "to free the eighties from suspicion and fear" be missed?

The stand of the different West European governments on the problem to be discussed are clear. The expectation that the U.S. pressure will meet with resistance was confirmed. Since some of the countries have voiced disagreement with the project imposed, the American scenario for the session was upset. This means that it will be a very hard session, that a hot discussion is ahead.

Moreover, it will be very difficult for the advocates of "modernization", of the nuclear arsenal, to find a plausible formula in order to explain why, since in their words they are not against detente. They do not act in the only reasonable way: to start negotiations without delay with the Soviet Union, as the latter proposes. The wornout with many years of use myth for "Soviet military threat", which has been abused for decades to mislead the world public, will not work, since the participants in the NATO session are the last ones to need any information about the real state of affairs, about whether the West is really lagging behind in the military sphere.

The unsubstantiated thesis that the United States will not defend Europe and that therefore Western Europe should have nuclear weapons on its territory, is beneath even a sketchy analysis. The new missiles the U.S. intends to deploy on our continent are American and their probable use will naturally be always subject to Washington's approval.

Paradoxical and hypocritical is also the so-called two-fold approach to the problem: at first "modern" missiles, and then negotiations. Who will believe in the need for such a sisyphean task--to build missiles only for trials? After the Soviet declaration that the USSR will never employ any nuclear weapon against the states which refuse to produce and receive such a weapon, it is very hard now to convince the West European peoples in the need for the American plan.

ATA SCORES INCREASED U.S. MILITARY BUDGET

AU161436 Tirana ATA in English 0923 GMT 16 Dec 79 AU

["U.S. Imperialists Further Increase Their War Budget"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 16 (ATA)--Recently the chieftain of U.S. imperialism Carter delivered a speech at which he touched upon a series of problems of the U.S. foreign policy and presented U.S. military budget for the 1981-1982 fiscal year worth of 157 billion dollars.

It clearly follows from the statements made by the chieftain of the U.S. administration and the figures envisaged for the military expenditure of the Pentagon that the U.S. imperialists are instigating still more the war hysteria through the further escalation of the armaments race in fierce rivalry with the Soviet social imperialists. As compared with the current fiscal year, the military expenditure for the coming year will be 20 billion dollars more. Meanwhile Carter announced that he will demand that the U.S. military expenditure have an annual increase during the next five years by 4.3 percent. During his speech, where he once again expressed the predatory aims of U.S. imperialism on behalf of its global strategy for hegemony and expansion, he demanded the further modernisation of the U.S. military naval forces, and the undertaking of further steps for the "quick deployment of forces there where the need be".

Carter announced that 9 billion dollars will be spent during the next five years to maintain these troops.

In continuation of the arrogant warmongering statements made at the NATO session in Brussels by the other top U.S. officials, Carter again expressed himself for the increase of the U.S. military presence in various regions of the world, mentioning here mainly the Middle East and the Gulf. He has also allocated billions of dollars for the military constructions during 1980, for the extension of the U.S. military bases and installations in Western Europe, in the Far East, etc.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS DEPART--The delegation of the Communist Party of Mexico (Marxist-Leninist) led by Sergio Barrios, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the party's Central Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) led by (Pietro Scavo), member of the party Central Committee Politburo; and the delegation of the Communist Party of Ecuador (Marxist-Leninist), which attended the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation, have left Albania. The foreign guests were bid farewell by Pilo Peristeri, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission; AWP Central Committee member Behar Shtylla; and Dhimiter Stamo, deputy director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Dec 79 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ITALY--The Albanian trade delegation led by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, returned home from Italy on 5 December. The delegation was met at the airport by Kristaq Dollaku, minister of light and food industry; Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade; and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 5 Dec 79 AU]

POLITICAL OBSERVER CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY OF STRENGTH

AU141654 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Article by Spartak Beglov, APN political observer, specially written for RABOTNICHESKO DELO through APN, entitled: "Strength Must Not Be Confused With Wisdom--Iran and the Crisis of the U.S. Policy of Strength"]

[Text] While discussing the state of affairs connected with the U.S.-Iranian relations, the UN Security Council confirmed the permanence of the norms on respecting diplomatic privileges and immunity. At the same time the international forum represented by this responsible UN organ was clearly in solidarity with the strivings of the Iranian people to restore the justice which had been trampled underfoot by the old regime. The charges raised by Iran against the shah's regime must, as the delegates of the nonalined countries emphasized, be taken into consideration and investigated. Along with this, deep concern was expressed at the session in connection with the U.S. plans for a "military" solution to the present conflict. The UN Security Council again defended the principle of resolving conflicts through peaceful means and of restraining the use of military threats and use of force.

Those, however, who are orienting the U S. public opinion do not care in the least to illuminate this aspect of the problem. This represents a danger that the United States might repeat the errors of the past and this time with new and perhaps graver consequences.

Many reasonable U S. observers still cannot pose the question (I quote Joseph Harsh, a political observer of Boston), as to why so many people in the Moslem East are inclined to think the worst about the United States and its policy.

This is the time when the Americans must turn back to their history of the past 35 years and to their foreign policy regarding revolutionary movements in developing countries. There they can receive answers to the questions as to why the shah's regime was one of the most loyal partners of the United States, why such a large quantity of modern U.S. weapons was concentrated on Iranian territory and why thousands of false Iranian passports were discovered in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and so forth.

Exactly 25 years ago the SATURDAY EVENING POST called the downfall of Mossadeq "a triumph of the CIA's activity." This "triumph" has caused pain and suffering to millions of Iranians, including the torturing to death of hundreds of thousands of people in the shah's prisons. Such kinds of "triumphs" (there are dozens of them--from Guatemala to Indochina) have imposed cruel dictatorship regimes, a merciless exploitation of the national resources by the foreign monopolies and brought the people to despair; and desperation has inevitably led to explosions.

Regardless of the constant and extensive protestations of the U.S. leaders as to their loyalty to "freedom" and to "human rights," all truly human values were sacrificed to the dollar and to the arrogance of strength. From Cuba to Iran, the United States has constantly played the role of chief inspirer to the counterrevolutions there. In the majority of these cases, no matter whether in Cuba or Vietnam, in Chile or Angola, the notorious policy from a "position of strength" has justified itself generally with falsifications about the "Soviet threat," crises "produced in Moscow" and so forth.

The main shortcoming of the "policy of strength" (or "the policy of arrogance" as Senator William Fulbright called it) however, consists actually in the fact that its entire construction is based on falsified facts and versions. [paragraph continues]

The damage would not be as bad if this could only be explained by the insufficient information obtained by the Americans and thus by their inability to understand the current motives of the world's problems.

In the final analysis, however, the results of each crisis show the concrete and materialistic objectives of the aspiration of the U.S. monopolies and merchants of weapons--they want copper, fruit plantations, a suitable military base or oil, or all these things together. When the CIA organized the 1953 coup in Iran, the importance of all principalities and kingdoms around the Persian Gulf was reduced, in the eyes of the monopolies such as Aramco, to their role as sources of oil and all means used in the CIA's constant effort to benefit the dollar were considered good. They talk in Washington now about intensifying the plans for creating "quicker reaction" special forces. The U.S. goal is, as the New York TIMES reports, "to improve the military possibilities for the defense of its interests." It suffices to replace the word "interests" with the words "oil," "bases" and so forth and everything will be in its proper place.

In the United States recently there have been manifestations of the need "for restoring" or "of defending the honor that has been trampled." This is being done absolutely in the spirit of the same emotions with which Theodore Roosevelt waved the "big stick" regarding Latin America at the beginning of this century. One of the victims of the U.S. intervention at that time was the revolution in Mexico.

... The U.S. aircraft carriers heading toward the shores of Iran, the latest swarms of U.S. "military advisers" who are silently returning to Thailand with the assignment of carrying out a "revanchist operation" against Vietnam--this is only part of the many signs of an effort of the policy of strength that is darkening the end of 1979 and of the entire decade. When the peoples entered the seventies, however, they did not desire such a future. This applies fully to Europe, where the Pentagon, in cooperation with NATO, is striving to store almost 600 nuclear missiles at any cost.

It is worthwhile to again recall the words of Senator William Fulbright who warned 13 years ago about the new devastating consequences of the great-state arrogance of the U.S. policy and who insisted that strength should not be confused with wisdom!

MEDIA REPORT ON ANDRY LUKANOV VISIT TO IRAQ

Meetings in Baghdad

AU141913 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Baghdad, December 14 (BTA)--Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, arrived in Baghdad yesterday. He was met by Mr Sa'dum Ghaydan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Republic of Iraq.

In the same day Mr Lukanov was received by Mr Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of Iraq, to whom he handed a message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria. The state of Bulgaro-Iraqi relations was discussed in the ensuing talks. Mr Lukanov was received by the first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Iraq, Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan.

Return From Iraq

AU151910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has returned home from Baghdad. In the Iraqi capital he met 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, prime minister and deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and member of the Revolutionary Command Council. During the talks, a common desire to develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Iraq was expressed.

MINISTER KHRISTOV ENDS TRADE TALKS IN NETHERLANDS

AU141519 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The Hague, December 14 (BTA)--The Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, paid a visit to the Netherlands from December 12 through 14 at the invitation of Mr Gijsbert van Aardenne, the Dutch minister of economic affairs.

During their talks the two ministers reviewed the state of Bulgaro-Dutch trade and the possibilities of industrial joint production, joint ventures in third countries, expansion of scientific and technological cooperation and medicinal tourism, and cooperation in international transport.

The Bulgarian minister met responsible Dutch economic executives, representatives of the business circles and the mass media. Mr Khristov made them familiar with the economic development of Bulgaria and the possibilities for cooperation.

BTA REPORTS ON ESPIONAGE TRIAL AGAINST BULGARIAN IN PARIS

AU141950 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

["In Connection With a Strange Trial"--BTA heading]

[Text] Sofia, December 14 (BTA)--A strange trial began in the Paris courts of justice on December 13. The Bulgarian national Dimo Dinev, born in Sofia, film producer by profession, is in the dock. He is married to a French national and lives in France.

What is Dimo Dinev accused of?

Of espionage, neither more nor less.

In what has his spying activity been expressed?

To answer this question, we must go a bit back.

Nine years ago an inspector of the French special services, who gave his name as Daniel, making use of Dinev's need to obtain a permit for the extension of his stay in France, compelled him to fulfill tasks the execution of which led to the harming of Bulgaria's interests. At that time Dinev was a student in Paris.

Dimo Dinev actually gave his consent but at the same time he had a conscience. He felt a citizen of Bulgaria and informed the representatives of his country of the activity he was doing under the guidance of the inspectors of the above mentioned services.

What could be a more natural action than this, for a good citizen? Would not any French patriot act in the same way?

It is precisely this fact that makes the trial in the Paris courts of justice strange, to put it mildly. It is perhaps on account of this same circumstance that in Dinev's court trial various other absurd charges are attached. The prosecutor obviously is himself aware that the actual material of indictment is utterly unconvincing.

This trial gives rise to yet another extremely important question. Who benefits by it?

Our firm conviction is that in no case is this of benefit to the numerous French people who not only strive but also work for the promotion of the good relations between Bulgaria and France, for the expansion of mutually advantageous Bulgaro-French cooperation. It is obvious that this trial is necessary for those circles whose principal objective is to poison the international atmosphere, to whom the traditionally good Bulgaro-French ties are undesirable.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF THE VISIT OF CYPRIOT MINISTER IOANNIDHIS

AU141518 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

["Bulgaria-Cyprus"--BTA heading]

[Text] Sofia, December 14 (BTA)--Mr Yeoriyos Ioannidhis, minister with the Presidency of the Republic of Cyprus, is for a one-week stay here at the invitation of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture. He chairs the Cypriot jubilee committee for the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state in 1981.

Minister Ioannidhis was received by Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture and chairman of the National Coordination Committee "1300 Years of Bulgaria" with the Ministerial Council. During the talks Mr. Ioannidhis said that the jubilee of the Bulgarian state will be most solemnly celebrated in Cyprus and that representatives of the biggest parties in that country, of the youth and of various organizations are engaged in the preparation of the celebrations. The Cypriot guest stressed Bulgaria's contribution to the progress of the intellectual process in the world in the past 13 centuries. He maintained that this impression was reasserted in him after his tour of Bulgaria, during which he had the opportunity of becoming familiar with many historical highlights of one of the oldest countries in Europe.

At his meeting with Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Minister Ioannidhis was informed of the work of the largest socio-political organization in Bulgaria.

During his talks with Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, the two parties to the talks discussed certain questions of the further development of Bulgaro-Cypriot economic and cultural cooperation.

Tomorrow Minister Ioannidhis leaves for his country.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 14th SESSION

Bilak Address on NATO Missiles

LD102359 Prague CTK in English 2030 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The dangerous effects of the NATO plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe were pointed out by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, at the party Central Committee session here on Monday.

He said Czechoslovakia would not forget the lesson from history when it became one of the first victims of aggressive policy and therefore cannot idly watch the dangerous development beyond its western border.

He pointed out that the statement of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Government supporting the Soviet peace initiative voiced by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin found broad response from the Czechoslovak public. In thousands of resolutions, the Czechoslovak people agreed with the party's policy reflecting their vital interest--to work and live in peace.

Dealing with economic issues, Vasil Bilak stressed the need to improve management and increase the responsibility of executives. The session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee continues on Tuesday.

Resolution on 1980 Economic Tasks

LD122007 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee's 14th session has adopted a resolution on the main tasks of the development of the national economy in 1980. The resolution says:

The CPCZ Central Committee held its 14th session 10-11 December and discussed and approved the report of the party Central Committee Presidium on the main tasks of the development of the national economy for 1980, the importance of which is the greater inasmuch as it is the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the starting point for the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The Central Committee stresses the necessity of insuring a dynamic and proportioned development of the national economy with a preferential orientation toward the intensification of production, cutting down on consumption of all types of fuels, energy, raw materials and other materials, cutting the total costs of production, raising the productivity of labor and the consistent implementation of the adopted measures for better savings. These measures are to be taken in the interest of further raising our people's standard of living. This, together with the conclusions of the individual sessions of the Central Committee and the most important branches of the national economy, amounts to the main theme of our economic policy. The fundamental way toward raising effectiveness is in the acceleration and utilization of scientific-technological progress. The resolution of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee further says that it is an exceptionally important task--above all in engineering, as the main export branch--to raise the technological standards and quality of products, to shorten delivery terms, to react with flexibility to customers' demands and to insure service and spare parts.

The Central Committee demands that constant attention be paid to the development of the fuel-energy base and the sources of fuel and energy, above all to the smooth extraction and transport of coal, in keeping with the stance of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government regarding the gradual solving of the fuel-energy situation adopted in July 1979.

It is an important all-society task to effectively implement economic methods in the utilization of the fuel-energy sources, to consistently fulfill the long-term program of the rationalization of consumption, savings and the utilization of all types of fuels and energy. It is necessary to implement with the utmost determination effective measures for improving the situation in all spheres of investment development. It is also necessary to observe the requirement for limiting the number of unfinished projects, for the concentration of work and supplies for the completion of projects, and to raise the proportion of investments in the reconstruction and comprehensive modernization of those branches which will insure a significant raising of the effectiveness of production and export.

As for agriculture, the resolution requires concentration on a comprehensive fulfillment of the conclusions of the 13th Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, above all on the overcoming of disproportions between plant and animal production and the raising of the production of bulk fodder.

The utmost attention must be paid to the insuring of tasks in the production of grain crops, the raising of yields and utility value, the rational use of fodder and prevention of losses of all types.

As regards the food industry, it is necessary to achieve as high a utilization of agricultural products as possible, to raise quality and broaden the range of goods. The Central Committee deems it an important political task to insure supplies to the internal market in such volume, equality and range as to make possible smooth supplies of food and industrial products to the population.

It is also a very urgent task to raise the quality, rhythm and reliability of all types of transport, to insure smooth loading and unloading and to achieve high savings, above all in the consumption of motor fuels.

The Central Committee demands that the leading workers of all levels insure with full responsibility the detailing of the plan in every place of work and organize each day's struggle for the comprehensive fulfillment of all qualitative and quantitative tasks and to serve as an example for strengthening and demanding discipline and order.

The CPCZ Central Committee pledges party bodies and organizations, communists in the governments, central offices, the national committees, economic production units, enterprises and plants, to apply their organizational, political-educational and cadre work to the fulfillment of the national economic plan for 1980 and a responsible preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The conclusions of the 14th Session of the CPCZ Central Committee laid down to party bodies and organizations to unify the approach and endeavor of the entire national front and, together with the economic leadership, to develop broad work initiatives and socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the glorious Soviet Army.

Communists must serve as an example. The party bodies and organizations will use for the further raising of the activity of the entire party the rich experiences and conclusions from interviews carried out on the occasion of the exchange of the party cards. The CPCZ Central Committee praises the initiative of the working people devoted to the overcoming of the consequences of the exceptional situation at the beginning of this year. The CPCZ Central Committee appeals to all organizations of the national front, all working people, to do all they can in the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the consistent fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th Congress of the CPCZ.

Husak Address at Conclusion

AU131240 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the end of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague today. [11 December]

He paid tribute to the results of the 14th session of the Central Committee which have confirmed its unity of views in the evaluation of its successes to date, in the analysis of problems and in the outlining of further party policy. He emphasized the Leninist spirit of criticism and self-criticism in which the session was conducted and expressed conviction that this principled, responsible approach would be implemented when discussing the results of the session in the entire party.

If we evaluate this year, and the 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Comrade Husak stressed, we can say that the basic social-economic goals laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress for the development of the material-economic base and the living standards of our people, are being fulfilled in the main outlines. He thanked workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, working people in all branches of the national economy who have participated in the results achieved, in overcoming difficulties in this complicated year.

Comrade Husak pointed out that the plan for 1980 proceeds from the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress. Now, when we have discussed the plan, it is necessary at each place of work to wage a struggle for its consistent implementation. During its implementation it will be necessary to resist complex conditions which are created for our economy by the development of the world economy, above all the growth of prices of raw materials and energy, as well as the sharpening of the international competition which, as a consequence of the fast rate of the scientific-technological development, increases the demands for quality and the technological standards of our products. It is necessary, therefore, to utilize as efficiently as possible in the whole of our economy all material sources and the labor force, to speed up significantly the scientific-technological progress. Next to the external objective influences which affect our economy and the overcoming of which is a long-term task, our situation is also being made more difficult by subjective shortcomings: above all, the inconsistent fulfilment of adopted resolutions and various week points in management. In this connection Comrade Husak underlined the need to perfect the planning and management of the national economy.

At all levels of management--from planning commissions and ministries to production economic units and enterprise--it is necessary to pay attention to perfecting the quality of plans, above all to their continuity, and to safeguarding supplier-consumer relations. Together with the measures to perfect the system of management and material interests, which are being prepared for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, an important role is also played by the improvement of the direct management, the overcoming of routine and stereotype. Above all it is necessary to strengthen personal responsibility, to carry out consistent control, and to draw strict conclusions from the non-fulfillment of tasks. This side of management work comes to the fore at present.

In connection with the analysis of real problems in our economy, Comrade Husak stressed the importance of a well functioning home market. This is an important factor so that various unfounded rumors and buying panics do not spread. The key to mastering the tasks which we face is in people, in the perfection of cadre work and making it more demanding for the standard of present needs.

Comrade Gustav Husak also stressed the importance of mass political work, winning over the committed support of the people for the goals and policy of the party, the importance of the work initiative and socialist competition for the fulfilment of the tasks of the plan. He also dealt with the managing and control work of the party, its consistent and every-day implementation at all levels of the party management.

We enter next year, Comrade Husak said, in a favorable internal-political atmosphere. After the interviews in connection with the exchanges of membership cards, the party has been strengthened further and it is increasing its actionability. The faith of the millions of members/mass in its policy is growing. The work of national committees is improving as are the social organizations of the national front.

Czechoslovakia is a firm socialist state which participates actively in the joint effort of countries of the socialist community in the struggle for peace, relaxation of tension and disarmament, and in the implementation of the policy the support of the peace initiative of the Soviet Union, presented recently by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin, is in the foreground. The path to this historically important initiative has been shown by the communique from the consultative meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of Warsaw Treaty states which took place recently.

Under conditions when the resistance of reactionary circles of imperialism, which are trying to disrupt the relaxation of tension and their dangerous intentions are concentrated at present on the European Continent, is being stepped up, the importance which the firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has for the safeguarding of independence of our state, the freedom of our nations and the all-round development of our socialist system is being confirmed again.

In conditions when the resistance of the reactionary circles of imperialism is intensifying circles which strive to disrupt the relaxation of tension and whose dangerous plans at present concentrate on the European Continent, the importance is reaffirmed of the firm, indestructible friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for insuring the independence of our state, the freedom of our nations and the all-round development of our socialist state.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Husak stressed that next year, which will the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the year of the preparation of the 16th congress of the party, the year of the 35th anniversary of liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, the entire party has to step up the efforts for the further successful development of our society, and lead our people to new victories of socialist building.

The session of the Central Committee of the CPCZ concluded with the Internationale.

Further Report on Husak Speech

LD142245 Prague CTK in English 1908 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] The economy of Czechoslovakia as an industrially advanced country was being affected by fast rising prices of imported fuels, energy, raw materials, foodstuffs, modern technology and other products, Gustav Husak said.

Thanks to the all-round economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union, the impact of these developments on the Czechoslovak economy was greatly cushioned, Gustav Husak said.

"The fact that in cooperation with the Soviet Union we are developing a number of technically most demanding branches, and that the Soviet Union guarantees us steady supplies of raw materials of decisive importance, at prices substantially more advantageous than world prices, and that it is giving us certainty also in the sales of our manufactured products is of vital importance for the stability and further plan-based development of our economy and the standard of living."

Gustav Husak said the only way of overcoming the rising world prices of energy and raw materials is through fast, substantial increase in the performance of the economy, through the production of high-quality products, the exports of which will pay for the imports indispensable for the economy.

Gustav Husak spoke of the need to ensure that Czechoslovak production keep step with the world, and listed some of the factors which adversely affected Czechoslovakia's production, external relations and to a certain extent also the domestic market.

He said it was essential to strive for intensive economic development, and to ensure that Czechoslovak production keep step with the world, and listed some of the factors which adversely affected Czechoslovakia's production, external relations and to a certain extent also the domestic market.

He said it was essential to strive for intensive economic development, and to ensure further production increases with the most economical use of labour, raw materials energy and capital assets.

He described as not entirely satisfactory the performance of Czechoslovakia's scientific research base, which is not in keeping with the expenditure and with the present requirements. It must not be tolerated that some of the scientific research findings are either not applied in practice, or applied with delays.

There must be consistent fulfilment of planned exports to socialist and non-socialist states in the interest of balanced external economic relations, Gustav Husak said, and stressed also the importance of the well-functioning domestic market, both with respect to the satisfaction of the people and effective application of material stimuli, as well as to prevent the spreading of various unfounded rumors and panic buying.

He also spoke of the need to improve the work of the State Planning Commission and the planning activity of ministries, production economic units and enterprises. For the Seventh 5-Year Plan, measures to improve the system of management are being prepared, as well as measures to ensure consistent application of the Khorzraschot system. It is indispensable that the economy, work methods and approaches adjust faster to the new, more demanding conditions and requirements, Gustav Husak said.

He criticized those who still work in the old way, unable to realize that what was sufficient ten years ago is not sufficient today. In this connection, he underlined the need for higher personal responsibility of every worker, and for systematic, effective control activities.

The main criteria used in cadre work to evaluate the performance of managerial workers at all levels must be--in addition to political viewpoints--concrete results of their work.

HUSAK RELEASES MINISTER OF METALLURGY, APPOINTS NEW MINISTERS

LD141806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today relieved Zdenek Pucek from the post of minister of metallurgy and heavy industry, for health reasons.

At the same time he appointed Ladislav Gerle minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering.

The president of the republic appointed Milan Kubat minister of technological and investment development, replacing Ladislav Supka.

The newly appointed minister today took the oath prescribed by the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak federation at Prague Castle in the presence of Gustav Husak, president of the Republic. The oath-taking ceremony was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Frantisek Salda, head of the office of the president of the republic.

HAMAN RECEIVES CPSU CONSUMER INDUSTRY DELEGATION

LD142333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received the CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Fedor Mochalin, head of the Light and Food Industry Department of the party Central Committee, at the conclusion of the delegation's stay in Czechoslovakia.

The delegation had visited a number of food and consumer industry enterprises during its stay, while acquainting itself with the work of party organizations. Comrade Josef Haman briefed the Soviet comrades on the results of party work in the implementation of tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and on the conclusions of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

BARCAK, USSR'S PATOLICHEV SIGN 1980 TRADE PROTOCOL

LD142230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, and Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade, signed a protocol on the mutual exchange of goods for 1980 in Prague today. The protocol-signing ceremony was attended by Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Rudolf Rohlicek, federal vice premier, and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and economic life.

The contents of the protocol, which proceeds from the agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1976-1980, consolidates the positive results of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation achieved in the course of fulfilling the comprehensive program for the further intensification and improvement of cooperation and the development of the socialist economic integration among CEMA member countries.

The planned volume of goods between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union will reach Kcs7 billion next year, an increase by more than 6 percent over 1979. Mutual deliveries of goods, as set out in the protocol of 1980, will aid the planned development of goods, the planned development of the national economies of both countries, the increase in the effectiveness of production and the fuller satisfaction of the growing needs of the populations of both our republic and the Soviet Union.

Interview With Patolichev, Barcak

LD152330 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, ended his working visit in the CSSR today and left for home. Yesterday, on the occasion of signing the protocol, we asked Comrade Nikolay Patolichev for an interview:

[Unidentified questioner] Comrade minister, how do you evaluate, in light of the present world economic situation, the relations of our economies and their development?

[Patolichev in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] Our relations are developing in the spirit of close cooperation of our fraternal parties, still more in the sphere of trade as well as in the level of national economies. We have made a great step forward in the assertion of coordination and specialization, in technical and technological cooperation. We can simply say that our relations represent a wide range of concrete tasks, the fulfilment of which, as you have just said, in present economic conditions enables us to increase the productivity of our work, to make our economies more dynamic.

I think that any one capitalist country--as we know their economies are going through deep upheavals from the point of view of foreign trade and other spheres too--would welcome a standard of relations similar to that between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

We can help each other as friends; we find new possibilities for the creative development of our relations. At present the fourth year of the current 5-year plans is ending. We are fulfilling these 5-year plans step by step. The new protocol for the agreement speaks for itself after all. The goods turnover, according to it, will be more than 7 billion rubles, and this is a great sum. At present we are working on coordinating new 5-year plans, and coordination in the next 5-year plans will be of course even closer. We will continue to deepen our cooperation further. I think that my partner, Comrade Barcak, will agree with me.

[Question] Comrade minister, we should include the point where we can improve our relations, because to develop means to improve.

[CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Barcak, in Slovak] Of course it is possible, in all spheres, to aim for higher standards, to take further measures and the point which we discussed today: We must above all improve the situation in transport. Foreign trade between our countries will only function smoothly if transport functions smoothly. This is still a great problem, and we will work on it in the course of next year.

BILAK RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

ID141054 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 13 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today the CPSU Central Committee delegation led by the head of a department, Sergey Kolesnikov. During its stay in Czechoslovakia the delegation discussed at the CPCZ Central Committee a plan of relations between the two communist parties for the year 1980-81.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

ID141132 Prague CTK in English 0939 GMT 14 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Beijing--A Czechoslovak Government delegation, led by Deputy Minister of Technical Development and Investments Antonin Mrazek, left Beijing for home today.

The delegation attended in China a session of the Joint Czechoslovak-Chinese Commission for Scientific and Technical Development which ended with the signing of a protocol on scientific and technological cooperation.

Members of the delegation were received by Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua.

WESTERN MEDIA COVERAGE IN IRAN CALLED 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD162014 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Karl-Heinz Schneider now reports by telephone from Tehran:

This afternoon, Tehran is experiencing a special kind of demonstration: A protest march against the press; more accurately, a protest march against the provocative, misleading press coverage of Western foreign correspondents which encourages hatred for Iran, according to the placards of the thousands of demonstrators. Personal observations confirm that such a reaction to the distorted picture presented by almost 300 journalists from the United States, the FRG and other NATO countries of the present phase of development of Iran's Islamic revolution should not be surprising, and was actually to be expected.

The big U.S. television networks, ABC, NBC and CBS, which, by the way, watch the occupied U.S. Embassy with their cameras in regular 24-hour shifts and otherwise ignore any aspect of the progressive changes in Iran, apparently sent their reporters and cameramen to Iran, according to the press here, with one task: To stir up anger and hatred against Iran and to divert attention from the fact that the country between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf is carrying out an anti-imperialist struggle, above all against economic exploitation and subversive infiltration by the United States.

What these types of professional colleagues really mean by information and press freedom--terms which they, oddly enough, utter often and easily--was put to the test again during the past few days during a press conference in the worst of all the shah's prisons, the Tehran Evin prison. In this secret service torture center, a former high-ranking SAVAK officer explained the close cooperation between the Iranian secret service and the secret services of the United States, Israel, the FRG and Great Britain and said that therefore they share the guilt for the crimes committed in Iran. But during these revelations, no microphone was switched on, no camera filmed and nothing was written by the U.S. correspondents. Even when cruelly tortured Iranians described the crimes committed against them, nothing stirred. But the fate of the torturers, what was happening to them in Khomeyni's prison, was the sole concern of these journalists. But they did not get their money's worth. Yesterday's torturers are being correctly dealt with according to Islamic law. The scars of torture are borne solely by their former victims.

Today's demonstrators know that the protest in front of Tehran's Ministry of Information will not lead to a change of attitude on the part of the representatives of the monopoly press. Nevertheless, it is a very clear, emphatic warning that the Iranian population and government will no longer stand idly by and watch generous working opportunities and Iranian hospitality abused. It is also certain that there are press, radio and television stations which will spread their appeal outside Iran without falsification.

U.S. USING IRAN CRISIS TO REVIVE MILITARY ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

LD151600 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1205 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Excerpts] A listener from Leipzig writes: In connection with the recent events in Iran I read in an American newspaper not long ago that the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran is helping to put an end to the American Vietnam trauma.

I do not understand what is meant by the term "Vietnam trauma," nor can I see the connection between Vietnam and the present relations between the United States and Iran. Please, can you explain what it is all about?

It is true that in recent weeks American politicians and commentators have frequently talked about the alleged end of the Vietnam shock or Vietnam trauma, mostly in an exultant tone of voice. Let me explain what is meant by the term. At the end of the Vietnam War, and even more after the defeat of the American aggressors, a feeling of guilt arose among the American public about this war. People spoke about a shock which had seized hold of the American population. It was not until then that it became clear to many Americans that they had fought for a sordid cause.

All these realizations, or in part simply vague feelings, were then labeled with the collective term Vietnam shock, or Vietnam trauma. This could have provided a starting point for a genuine reassessment of the U.S. role in the present-day world, had not certain circles in Washington made immediate efforts to prevent such a development. They saw this Vietnam trauma as an obstacle to the continuing global interests of American imperialism. These people also prevented an honest and profound reappraisal of the experiences of the Vietnam War.

For 2 or 3 years now we have witnessed in the American leadership the working out of strategic plans whose implementation could lead to strikingly similar results to those of the sixties and early seventies. The slogan that the United States would like to reassert its role in the world more emphatically is being circulated more and more frequently. The formation of a military intervention corps of over 100,000 men, which is trained specifically for military intervention in various parts of the world, is an ominous reminder of the creation of the American expeditionary corps in Southeast Asia. That brings us directly to the recent events in Iran. These are being used very purposefully, to an extent which has hardly been stated as yet, to stir up emotions and feelings of hatred among the American public, in order to knock down those political and psychological barriers against military ventures which arose after the Vietnam War. That is why there is such frequent, and mostly exultant, mention in the American press of the end of the Vietnam trauma.

Irrespective of whether the gentlemen who are trying to enforce a new world gendarme policy succeed in leading the American population astray again, their concerns are far wider than simply the creation of a reaction to the events in Iran. In a certain sense the occupation of the American Embassy in Iran is nothing short of a welcome opportunity for psychological preparation for the new policy of strength. The fact that the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote recently that the mood which prevailed after Vietnam is now on the ebb, and that a new readiness for a U.S. attitude to international politics marked more by strength is becoming apparent, made it plain that this is a far wider issue than just the attitude to Iran.

RECORD U.S. DEFENSE BUDGETS ANNOUNCED

LD141003 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] Not 5 years after the most fateful adventure in American history, Carter has now demanded that the United States should rid itself of the trauma of the lost Vietnam War and return to a global role.

Carter's speech contained the announcement that the arms budget should be increased from the current $128 billion to $157 billion, and, with continuing inflation to even more. This increase in arms expenditure by over $20 billion for 1981 is an absolute record. An arms budget of $200 billion has been announced for 1984, which represents an increase of 14 percent. So far a Soviet appeal has remained unanswered by the White House. This appeal proposes to the U.S. Government, by commencing disarmament negotiations immediately, to shape the 1980's by making military detente more peaceful and more stable.

But the speech by the American head of state makes no mention of this message of common sense. Carter spoke about the quickest possible installation of the MX missiles [passage indistinct] the President told the representatives of the 100 biggest monopolies that the United States must prepare itself to meet the winds of change in the world. In a first comment Sen McGovern said that to overburden the United States beyond the necessary defense requirements with new horrendous military expenditure was not in the interest of U.S. security [passage indistinct].

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON INCREASED MILITARY SPENDING

LD152240 Hamburg DPA in German 0901 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The East Berlin SED leadership, at the session of the party's Central Committee which ended on Friday, raised massive complaints against the Federal Government over the NATO resolutions dealing with counterarming. Politburo member Guenter Mittag stated, according to the party paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (Saturday edition), that the Federal Republic, by giving her agreement to the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, has incurred serious guilt. In this "its own revanchist plans obviously played no small part."

GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann explained the increase in the GDR's defense capability announced by SED chief Erich Honecker by saying that the requirements of military security have risen due to the NATO resolution. He emphasized that a freeze or cut in military expenditures and a reduction in the Warsaw Pact armed forces are acceptable only on the basis of reciprocity.

In the speeches published by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 14 pages, top SED politicians also support the proposal made by party chief Honecker concerning the convening of a conference on security in Europe.

COMPLETION OF ANNIVERSARY AMNESTY REPORTED

LD171026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0407 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The amnesty declared by the State Council to mark the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic has been duly carried out. The release from prison of those granted amnesty was completed on 14 December, 1979.

During the amnesty period 21,928 people were released from prison. Among those released were 149 foreigners. Another 1,272 people sentenced to terms of imprisonment were not imprisoned. In 130 cases life imprisonment sentences were commuted to 15 years imprisonment. A further 34,115 sentences not involving imprisonment (suspended sentences and fines) were waived.

The release from prison was thoroughly prepared. Through local councils and in cooperation with enterprises, cooperatives and institutions, GDR citizens released from prisons were given work and extensive help in returning them to social life.

UN ENVOY SPEAKS AGAINST SECURITY COUNCIL ALTERATIONS

LD151140 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 15 (MTI)--Ambassador Imre Hollai, Hungary's permanent UN envoy, yesterday night contributed to the debate at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly over altering the composition and number of members in the Security Council.

The Hungarian envoy repeated the firm position of the Hungarian Government that the efficiency of the world organization cannot be increased through revision, and especially not through autotelic revision of the UN Charter. The composition of and number of members in the Security Council are determined in the charter and in its present setup the council has already taken proper action on a number of occasions when the international peace and security were in danger. In view of the above, the Hungarian delegation notes with reservation the revision proposals of ten countries and does not consider desirable any modification of either the present number or composition of the Security Council, said Imre Hollai.

RUMORED MEASURES SEEN AS THREAT TO LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Budapest MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 47, 79 p 2 WA

[Text] The history of corn on private plots has undergone drastic evolution. Initially, land for growing corn was alloted. At that time, members had to be urged to turn the land over to the cooperative, because producing corn on jointly owned land is cheaper, easier to harvest and advantageous for everyone. At that time, it was not easy. Everyone wished to grow corn on his own plot in case he could obtain yields higher than the average for the cooperative. Often members were forced by age or infirmity to agree to accept corn allotments based on average cooperative production. Ultimately, everyone elected to receive the "average" corn allotment. This was first distributed on the cob, later it was dried but somewhat mealy and finally, it was delivered dried and shelled, as prescribed.

I have presented this brief history, because a rumor is abroad in the villages that next year land for growing corn on an individual basis will again be assigned. In the name of saving energy, the cooperative will provide no assistance in the form of machine power for cultivating the crop nor will it use its oil to dry household plot corn. Each member will have to cultivate his land to the best of his ability: Plant, hoe, harvest and dry it.

It seems unlikely to me that such a decision has been made, but since the rumor is afloat, it might actually prompt decisions of this type on the part of the cooperatives. This is why I wish to voice timely warning against exaggeration and drives of this nature. Most of the private plot growers are retirees and they can no longer hoe. Day workers for corn harvesting are unavailable everywhere, not to mention transport and aid in getting the corn to the attic. Such persons would discontinue raising livestock, because these measures would pose insurmountable problems to them. I believe that we would lose more in the way of unutilized stables, drop in production, and an unemployed labor force around the house than we would gain through hoeing and hand harvesting of corn. The effect of such regulations on political attitude and morale is very important as well.

PCF'S MARCHAIS ARRIVES FOR VISIT 14 DECEMBER

LD142345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, who is accompanied by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Poland today on a visit at the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Our guests were greeted at Okecie Airport by Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Meeting With Gierek

LD152150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Talks between Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, are in progress in Olsztyn Voivodship. The talks deal with problems concerning the activities of the two parties and their cooperation, as well as the present world situation. The talks are also attended by Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and Maxime Gremetz, member of the PCF Politburo.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES GENERAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS WARSAW SESSION

LD142257 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The 51st session of the General Assembly of the Polish Academy of Sciences was held in Warsaw today. The implementation of decisions of the second congress of Polish science was examined. On referring to guidelines for the eighth congress of the party, scientists presented proposals concerning the basic research program for 1981-85. The session was attended by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Politburo member; Andrzej Werblan, secretary of the Central Committee; Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski; Jarema Maciszewski, head of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee; The following ministers were also present: Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology; Edward Kowalczyk, minister of communications. Academy President Professor Witold Nowacki stressed in his speech the link between subjects discussed at the session and the national discussion preceeding the eighth congress of the party. It is the civic duty of scientists, he said, to point out the most efficient ways for satisfying material needs and for harmonious development of the community.

As we had reported, the General Assembly of the Polish Academy of Sciences adopted a resolution which voices deep concern over the NATO Council's decision on the production and deployment of new nuclear weapons in some European countries. It threatens an arms race and would increase tension on our continent. Being guided by the historical experience of our people and its vital interests, Polish scientists are for slowing down and reducing the arms race, and express their support for efforts made in this respect by the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

DPA REPORTS ARRESTS OF NUMEROUS DISSIDENTS

LD161406 Hamburg DPA in German 1349 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw--In various towns of Poland numerous dissidents were arrested last week.

A spokesman for the "Committee for Social Self-Defense" said on Sunday that the police have arrested a total of 87 people. Eleven had been set free again by lunchtime Sunday. Numerous homes had also been searched.

This police action is connected with the dissidents' plan of remembering on Monday the victims of the Gdansk demonstrations in December 1970.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS TO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES GALA SESSION

LD141126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] In connection with the approaching 70th birthday of Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, a gala session of the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAN] Presidium was held today. Prof Henryk Jablonski spoke about his ties with PAN and expressed his conviction that only in conditions of socialism can all achievements of the scientific-technological revolution be used properly for the benefit of man.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES

Babiuch, Szydlak Attend

LD141150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] PZPR voivodship report-back and election conferences have been held in Poznan, Lodz, and Kalisz. The guiding idea behind the conference in Poznan was to strengthen the region's leading position in Poland as a food producer, achieve more effective performance by the construction and transport industries, and provision for further development of the Poznan academic and cultural center. More than 132,000 members of the Poznan Voivodship Party Organization were represented by 450 delegates. The conference was attended by Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

While summing up our achievements we have pointed out the directions of future development. This was the guiding thought for the PZPR voivodship report-back and election conference of Lodz where more than 126,000 members of the Lodz Voivodship Party Organization were represented by 405 delegates. The conference was attended by Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

At the PZPR voivodship report-back and election conference in Kalisz 300 delegates represented nearly 65,000 members of the region's party organization. It was stressed that the voivodship party will go to the PZPR's Eighth Congress with a rich socioeconomic achievement and a greater treasury of positive experience in political, economic and ideological-education work.

All three conferences elected delegates to the Eighth PZPR Congress, as well as new voivodship committees and audit commissions.

Other Voivodships

LD151020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] PZPR voivodship report-back and election conferences were held yesterday in Gdansk, Leszno, Skierniewice and Walbrzych.

Stanislaw Kania took part in the Gdansk conference. Participants in the conferences outlined guidelines for work in the next few years and elected delegates for the eighth party congress. Stanislaw Kania was one of the delegates elected in Gdansk. Participants in the conferences also elected new voivodship committees of party organizations. At their first sessions the committees elected first secretaries of voivodship committees: in Gdansk, Tadeusz Fiszbach; in Leszno, Stanislaw Kulesza; in Skierniewice, Ryszard Bryk, and in Walbrzych, Jerzy Crochmalicki.

Bydgoszcz, Szczecin, Suwalki Meetings

LD152302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] PZPR voivodship report-back and election conferences were held today in Bydgoszcz, Szczecin and Suwalki.

In Bydgoszcz the session was attended by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee. Also present were Arkadiusz Laszewicz, chairman of the party Central Auditing Commission; Marian Sliwinski, deputy member of the party Central Committee and minister of health and social welfare; Mieczyslaw Grad, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, and Stanislaw Gabrielski, chairman of the Central Board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students.

Jozef Majchrzak, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Bydgoszcz, stated the intense development and modernization of industry and the development of agriculture in the 1970's made Bydgoszcz voivodship into one of the leading suppliers of raw materials, industrial goods and food to market. Speaking about the report-back and election campaign, the speaker said that apart from showing positive sides the campaign has also exposed weak points in production and in attitudes of some people. Frank, matter-of-fact talks which are so characteristic of party conferences have demonstrated at the same time that the difficulties can be overcome to a large extent by high professional and social discipline, thrifty management of raw materials and good production for the market and for export.

At the conclusion of the debate Stefan Olszowski delivered a speech. The conference has adopted a resolution which defines the directions of activity of the voivodship organization for the coming 2 years. The participants also elected 53 delegates for the eighth party congress, among them Stefan Olszowski and Jozef Majchrzak. At the first plenary session of the newly elected voivodship committee the executive of the Bydgoszcz Committee was elected. The function of the first secretary of the voivodship committee was again given to Jozef Majchrzak.

In Szczecin, at the session 305 delegates represented their organization, which numbers 77,000 members and candidate members. The session was attended by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, deputy Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee. Also present were representatives of the central authorities and central party aktiv; Gen Glorian Siwicki, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and head of the Polish Armed Forces General Staff; Jozef Baracki, member of the party Central Committee and chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU, and Romuald Jankowski, chairman of the Central Metallurgical Workers Trade Union. Janusz Brych, first secretary of the party voivodship committee, read a paper.

In a discussion it was stated that it is necessary to aim at improvement in productivity and better use of materials and energy. Much time was also devoted to further progress in agriculture. At the conclusion of the debate Jerzy Lukaszewicz delivered a speech. The conference adopted a resolution concerning further development of all spheres in life of the Voivodship in the near future. The conference elected 37 delegates to the eighth party congress, including Jerzy Lukaszewicz and Janusz Brych. Janusz Brych was also reelected to the post of first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Szczecin.

In Suwalki, Zbigniew Bialecki, first secretary of the party voivodship committee, stated at the conference that the agriculture of Suwalki region has been deeply affected by bad weather, and due to this fact a significant fall in the yields of grain cereals has occured. Farmers, however, have shown much resolve and forward planning ability to reduce the possibility of large decreases in the numbers of cattle. In industry, most work forces have managed to make up for the backlog which arose last winter. The need for better use of arable land was stressed. At the conclusion of the debate the floor was taken by Zenon Wroblewski, deputy chairman of the party Central Auditing Commission and head of Sejm affairs of the Central Committee.

In a resolution main emphasis was placed on the further development of the food economy sector. Also, 18 delegates have been elected for the eighth party congress, among them Zenon Wroblewski and Zbigniew Bialecki. The function of the first secretary of the party viovodship committee in Suwalki again was entrusted to Zbigniew Bialecki.

BRIEFS

ZARAJCZYK DIES--PAP has announced that a distinguished party and state activist, Aleksander Zarajczyk, died suddenly today. He was a member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Kielce, chairman of the people's council in Kielce and a Sejm deputy. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD]

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH U.S. OCCIDENTAL OIL COMPANY OFFICIALS

AU152022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/12/1979--On December 15, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Armand Hammer, president of the Administration Board of American Occidental Petroleum, and Zoltan Merzey, executive manager of the company, now visiting Romania.

During the interview the sides discussed problems of collaboration between Romanian speciality enterprises and Occidental Petroleum Corporation in the context of the good relations extant between Romania and the U.S.A., existing possibilities being singled out for promotion of fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation in production and on third markets, as well as in scientific research, aiming at the capitalization of new sources of energy.

Discussing certain aspects related to the world production of crude, the sides considered that under the present circumstances of energy crisis a new policy is necessary to be adopted for the exploration and capitalization of new energy resources.

The sides also exchanged views on the topical international issues, particularly on the efforts aimed at strengthening peace, detente, collaboration, disarmament and at the liquidation of the conflicts in various zones of the world.

Romanian Vice Premier Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, attended the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

DUMA MEETS UK OFFICIALS, NKOMO AND MUGABE IN LONDON

AU152023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 15/12/1979--Consultations took place in London, between December 12 and 14, between the foreign ministries of Romania and Great Britain. The Romanian delegation, led by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had meetings and talks with Sir Ian Silmour, lord of the Privy Seal, under-secretary of state; Peter Blaker, minister of state, and other executives of the Ministry for Foreign and Commonwealth affairs, as well as with Cecil Parkinson, minister of state for trade. During the meetings, they approached questions of development of the Romanian-British relations on multiple planes and exchanged views on current international questions.

During the visit in London, Aurel Duma, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was received by Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and by Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

J. Nkomo and Robert Mugabe requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed heartiest friendly greetings, wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the Romanian people--wishes of fresh achievements in the development of their homeland.

During the talks, the joint wish was expressed to develop the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

The interviews were attended by Pretor Popa, Romania's ambassador in London.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH NETHERLANDS 'DEMOCRATS '66' DELEGATION

AU151630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today received the delegation of the "Democrats '66" party of the Netherlands led by party Deputy Chairman Hein M. van Oorshot, who is paying a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrades Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee; Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Mircea Malita, member of the party Central Committee.

Expressing warm gratitude for this meeting, the guests highly assessed the achievements aimed by the Romanian people in their country's socioeconomic development. During the meeting the sides exchanged views on current activities and concerns of the two parties and on prospects for developing relations between the RCP and the "Democrats '66" party and between Romania and the Netherlands. The sides emphasized the mutual determination to expand and deepen cooperation between the two parties and stressed that this contributes to developing comprehensive Romanian-Dutch relations, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides also discussed various issues of the international political life and stressed the importance of increasing efforts to strengthen peace in Europe, to establish a real system of security and cooperation and to proceed to adopt concrete measures for military disengagement, disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and the abolishment of military blocs. In this respect they stressed the need to act to implement the provisions of the Helsinki final document in order to establish a new climate in Europe, a climate of broad cooperation and full trust and friendship among all nations.

The exchange of views also pointed out the importance of resolving the great problems today facing mankind in the interest of peoples; they also emphasized the need to establish new interstate relations in international life--based on equality, equity and respect for each people's right to independently shape its own destiny, in accordance with its aspirations--to eliminate underdevelopment and to build a new world economic order capable of insuring the all-round development of all nations.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Talks With Andrei

AU152025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/12/1979--Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs, met on December 15, the delegation of the Dutch party Democrats 66, now visiting Romania at the invitation extended to them by the Romanian Communist Party.

During the talks on the occasion the sides discussed aspects of the Romanian-Dutch relations and exchanged views on topical problems of the international relations.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

AU152020 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU

[Text] A protocol was signed today in Bucharest on scientific-technological cooperation in 1980 between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences of Romania and the Ministry of Agriculture and the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR.

The document provides for cooperation in scientific research devoted to improving certain varieties of plants and for mutual assistance in deliveries of seeds and seedlings. The protocol also stipulates mutual exchange of scientists, experts, information, technological documentation and other measures on developing and deepening scientific-technological cooperation between the two ministries and scientific forums.

FAZEKAS MEETS WITH SPANISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION

AU142050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/12/1979--On December 14, Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Committee for the Problems of the People's Councils, received the members of the delegation of Spanish Communist mayors and municipal councillors, headed by Carlos Alonso Zaldivar, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, now visiting Romania, answering an invitation extended by the Romanian Communist Party.

During the talks the sides discussed questions of the activity of the local bodies of the state administration in the two countries.

The members of the Spanish delegation also had working meetings at the Executive Committees of the People's Council of the Bucharest Municipality and of the People's Council of the Brasov Municipality, and visited economic, social and cultural objectives in the capital city and in the Brasov County.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GNA SESSION PROCEEDINGS

14 December Activities

AU140955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/12/1979--The proceedings in plenum of the Grand National Assembly of Romania were resumed this morning further debating the bills regarding the adoption of the single national plan of the country's economic and social development for 1980 and of state budget for next year. Attending the proceedings are President Nicolae Ceausescu, the other members of the leadership of the RCP and the Romanian state.

The two bills, included in the agenda of the current parliamentary session were presented to the deputies yesterday, together with the co-report of the Supreme Council of Romania's economic and social development and the report of the GNA standing commissions which examined and endorsed them. After being debated by articles both bills were unanimously endorsed.

Electoral Changes

AU141945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/12/1979--On December 14 the Grand National Assembly endorsed the amendments to the Article 44 of Romania's Constitution and to some provisions of the electoral law.

As Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council, said in his address to the deputies on December 14, the amendments are meant to ensure a better representation of the country's citizens, by deputies, to the supreme body of state power as well as higher operativeness in preparing the elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils.

The bill regarding the amendments to the Article 44 of the Constitution stipulates that the deputies to the Grand National Assembly should be elected by constituencies, in keeping with the representation norms established by a decree of the State Council.

This amendment provides possibilities for the number of deputies to the Grand National Assembly in the March 1980 elections to be increased from 349 to 369, following the growth of the population and in keeping with the representation norm of one deputy in 60,000 inhabitants.

The bill regarding the amendments to some provisions of the electoral law proposes that the date of the election for deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils be established by the State Council at least 45 days in advance instead of 60 days at present.

Following this proposal it is stipulated that some preparatory actions for delimiting and numbering the constituencies and for informing the citizens just as the confirmation of the constituency commissions and of the voting sections should be completed in a shorter time.

All these measures are meant to ensure a better preparation and proceeding of the election of deputies to the bodies of state power, the speaker said.

Changes in People's Councils

AU142042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/12/1979--The Grand National Assembly endorsed the amendments to some provisions of the law regarding the organization and functioning of the people's council and of the law regarding the Committee for the People's Councils Affairs.

As regards the first of the two laws the amendments endorsed during the present parliamentary session stipulate the institution of the Office of Chairman of the Standing Bureau of the Executive Committee of the county people's council and of the Bucharest Municipality, to be taken by the first deputy-chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Standing Bureau, made up of the first deputy-chairman, the deputy-chairman and some members of the Executive Committee designated under the decision of that body, will decide on the problems of the routine activity of the Executive Committee. In the realization of the budget the chairman of the Standing Bureau is the one that authorizes credits.

The chairman of the Executive Committee and the other members of the Executive Committee of the people's council are responsible for the observance of plan and financial discipline, for the proper administration and efficient use of the material and financial means as well as for the fulfillment of the party decisions and the observance of state's laws. The activity of the Standing Bureau will be carried on under the direct control of the Executive Committee. As for the law regarding the Committee for the People's Councils Affairs the amendments endorsed stipulate that the committee be made up of the first deputy-chairmen of the executive councils of the county people's councils and of Bucharest Municipality, chairmen of these bodies' standing bureaus.

Presenting to the deputies the bills regarding the quoted changes, included in the agenda of the session of the Grand National Assembly held over December 13-14, Ludovic Fazekas, chairman of the Committee for People's Councils underlined that those changes will ensure a better functioning of the executive committees of the county people's councils and of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs and responsibility in carrying on the activity.

End of Session

AU141155 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

[Summary] "By the deputies' unanimous vote, the Grand National Assembly [GNA] today approved the laws on the adoption of the uniform national plan of Romania's socioeconomic development and the state budget for 1980. When the proceedings were resumed, the deputies and guests welcomed the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and of the other comrades of the party-state leadership with enthusiastic applause."

After reports on and discussion of the other points on the agenda, the parliament adopted them by separate vote. "Thus the agenda of the session was exhausted--the last session of the GNA seventh legislature. Declaring the session closed, Comrade Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, stated that fulfilling its duties, the supreme body of the state power has carried out extensive activity in the past 5 years of great importance for the fatherland's socioeconomic development."

BRIEFS

WIND POWER STATION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/12/1979--A wind micro-station has been commissioned on the peak of the Ceahlau Mount in Moldovia. It is the first Romanian attempt to generate electric power by wind in the mountains. The station supplies energy to the Dochia Chalet, at 1830 m, high in the mountains. This fresh achievement opens up broad prospects for the future researchers in this domain. Its author, engineer Anton Ursu has planned several such situations, meant to supply electric power to several touristic spots in the Ceahlau. As stipulated in the programme of energy research and development over 1981-1985 and the guidelines till 2000, researches will be promoted for seeking out solutions and designing equipment to turn wind energy into electric power. As a matter of fact, wind, wave and other alternative sources of energy will cover ten per cent of the total electric power generation in Romania by 1990. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 12 Dec 79 AU]

COMMENTATOR VUCKOVIC SEES RELAXATION IN U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

AU151940 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] As regards the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations, the conviction is arising at UN headquarters in New York that indications of a certain relaxation have appeared, and this may move things in a direction beneficial to both sides. Cedomir Vuckovic says:

The possibility of a release of most hostages from the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran has been indicated lately. For almost a month and a half they have been under the guard of Iranian students. Even if this were to become true, the question is whether the tangled skein of the deep U.S.-Iranian disagreements would be disentangled. Anyhow, many people justly ask what would happen if the students were to release the hostages. Would the internal situation in Iran calm down? Everything is seething there, not only because of wrath against Washington, but also because of big unsolved economic problems.

There is no doubt that Khomeyni would find it difficult to renounce something that keeps the country mobilized. This mobilization is now being maintained by the siege of the U.S. Embassy. Khomeyni says that the Americans are to be blamed for everything that is happening in that country and that opposes his regime.

However, the Americans must not do anything that would increase the anti-Americanism in Iran, which is great anyhow, for it has been shown that threats--initially of military intervention and now of an economic boycott--do not contribute to solving the U.S.-Iranian crisis, particularly since any threat causes an opposite effect: an even deeper opposition of the Iranian masses.

Regardless of all the internal difficulties and foreign pressure, Iran behaves equally toward the big powers and blocs, which means that it wants to remain independent. It is another question whether the methods used for this purpose are most suitable in all cases.

Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, will have talks on Monday with the Iranian ambassador to the United Nations about the U.S.-Iranian crisis. There are some reports which in a peculiar way indicate the possibility of a way out through a mutual compromise. The Iranians would set free a certain number of hostages, and the Americans would not object to an international investigation of the deeds of the former shah of Iran.

All this would mean that for the first time since the beginning of the Iranian-American crisis a line of communications is being opened between the Iranian Government and the United Nations, whose Security Council--let us recall--recently adopted a resolution demanding the release of the hostages in Tehran. Let us wait for a day or two to see whether there is any place for optimism in the solving of the Iranian-American crisis.

TRADE WITH PRC FAILING TO FULFILL EXPECTATIONS

LD141250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Beijing--The Founding Assembly of the Yugoslav Trade Bureau in the PRC, uniting nine offices which represent our economic firms in Beijing, was held in Beijing today. The following organizations have set up the bureau: Astra (Zagreb); Jugolinija (Rijeka); the Consortium of Slovene Economic Enterprises; Energoinvest (Sarajevo); Feroelektro (Sarajevo); Interimpeks (Skopje); Koproduct (Novi Sad); Interexport (Belgrade); and Rudnap (Belgrade).

The assembly also considered this year's economic exchange between our country and the PRC, which, according to the bureau, amounted to less than $90 million in the first 9 months of the year (not counting advance payments for ships and noncommodity influx, which together amounted to $62 million). This is considerably less than the agreed goods lists, on the basis of which exchange (in both directions) of $420 million was expected.

The failure to implement the program has several causes, among them the "adaptation" of the Chinese economy, restrictions on the importing of mass consumption goods into Yugoslavia, and the lack of success concerning the conclusion of a number of major transactions, which could have "pulled up" Yugoslav imports from China and thus given a fresh impetus to exchange, and so forth.

The Yugoslav economic representatives point out the significance of industrial cooperation as a possible way to overcome the present stagnation in economic relations between China and Yugoslavia.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD162324 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[By PAP correspondent Dariusz Pilewski]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec--At a session in Belgrade the Polish-Yugoslav subcommission for the motor industry acknowledged a full implementation to-date mutual obligations and mapped out a new programme of cooperation between both countries' motor industries for 1980 and for the 1981-85 period. There are new cooperation initiatives, especially in the production of buses, lorries, (?special)-duty vehicles and various types of trailers, it was noted.

The works of the subcommission included meeting of the Coordinating Council, devoted to the production of cars. The commission determined the value of mutual supplies for 1980 and for the 1981-85 period. Appropriate contracts and agreements were signed. The value of agreements in this field in 1980 will come to over 100 million dollars.

Also signed was a long-term cooperation contract for 1981-85 between PHZ POLMOT Polish foreign trade enterprise and the Ikarus-Agrooprema enterprises of Yugoslavia, concerning the production and mutual supplies of buses, lorries and assemblies and sub-assemblies for these vehicles to a total value of over 500 million dollars. The aim of this contract is a better utilization of both countries' production potentials. Cooperation between the motor industries in Poland and Yugoslavia--POLMOT of Poland and Crvena Zastava of Yugoslavia--is 14 years old.

It was stated at the Belgrade session that there exist tangible possibilities of achieving turnover in Tmorpajre of motor industry to the tune of 1.2-1.5 thousand million dollars in the 1981-85 period.

AUTOMOTIVE COOPERATION WITH EGYPT ON INCREASE

AU151742 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU

[Zoran Vranes interview with Djordje Trajkovic, Novak Hadzic and Strahinja Kostic, engineers of the Rakovica motor plant--place and date not given]

[Summary] The Rakovica motor plant sold a license to the Egyptian motor and tractor plant 20 years ago and provided the production know-how.

This has also helped the export of Rakovica products. The exports in 1970 were modest at $120,000, but they will reach $15 million in 1980. "The overall effect of the exports to the Egyptian market has reached the value of $47 million." This is not the limit. "We pay special attention to this market, for our involvement there is long-range in nature." The construction of a new tractor and motor plant in Egypt is to be undertaken as a joint venture.

"The Rakovica motor plant exports complete motors to India, Poland, Bulgaria, Britain and Sweden, and it exports cogwheels and shafts to the FRG. It carries this out on the basis of modern technology, keeping to delivery dates and world prices, having developed feelings for export business among the working people at the motor plant."

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ZAMBIA UNDERWAY IN LUSAKA

Commencement of Talks

LD152246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, December 15 (TANJUG)--Head of a Yugoslav economic delegation to the fifth session of the Yugoslav-Zambian committee Vajo Skendzic transmitted to Zambian President Kaunda cordial greetings from President Tito here today.

Skendzic said that President Tito very attentively follows the developments in the south of Africa, Zambian efforts for the solving of problems in this part of the world and, especially, President Kaunda's contribution to these efforts.

President Tito gives support to President Kaunda's endeavours for peace in this region and for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to finally obtain full freedom and the right to independently decide on the destiny of their countries, said the head of the Yugoslav delegation.

The Zambian president said he especially esteems President Tito because of his unselfish effort for the prosperity of not only the Yugoslav nations and nationalities but the entire mankind, and as one of the founders of the nonaligned movement.

Referring to the Yugoslav-Zambian economic committee session, President Kaunda said that relations between the two countries have solid foundations and that new efforts should now be invested towards a speedier development of comprehensive cooperation. In his opinion there exist broad possibilities for the expansion of cooperation in not only the traditional but new fields of bilateral economic relations, such as agriculture and tourism.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD162340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2002 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, 16 Dec, TANJUG--A protocol on future cooperation, signed here yesterday by Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Member Vajo Skendzic and Zambian minister of state for the National Commission for Development Planning, Unia Mwila, have given a fresh impetus to cooperation between Zambia and Yugoslavia.

The two sides agreed that Yugoslav enterprises take part in Zambian hydro-engineering, transport and civil engineering projects and, for the first time, expand their already traditional cooperation in culture and tourism.

The future undertakings of Yugoslav enterprises (?are) to be financed by the two countries' banks, [word indistinct] through a mobilization of funds of the developing countries, which has been assessed as especially significant during the committee session.

The Belgrade Associated Bank (Udruzena Beogradska Banka) offered Zambian partners a 25-million dollar credit for purchasing transport [words indistinct] of exceptional importance at a moment when Zambia has a great problem in maintaining communications with neighbouring liberated African countries due to the recent attacks by racist Southern Rhodesia.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NONALINED BROADCASTING COOPERATION TALKS

Cooperation Committee Meeting

AU131753 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 79 p 14 AU

[Summary] Belgrade, 11 December, TANJUG--Today in Belgrade the Committee for Cooperation of Radio Broadcasting Organizations of Nonalined Countries opened its fifth meeting, which is being attended by representatives of 21 nonalined countries. During its 3-day session the committee "will evaluate the past results of cooperation in the field of information and prepare the necessary materials for the Second Conference of Nonalined Countries' Broadcasting Organizations which is to be held in Sierra Leone next year."

Greeting the members of the committee at their Belgrade meeting, Ismail Bajra, federal secretary for information, pointed out that "the cooperation of radio broadcasting organizations within the framework of general cooperation of nonalined countries in the field of information" promotes closer ties among them and thereby also contributes to "abolishing the monopoly of big world agencies in the field." Bajra emphasized "the multiple significance" of the committee's meeting in a period after and on the eve of other important nanalined meetings, the Havana summit conference and the recent Second Conference of the Nonalined Countries' News Agencies Pool and the Second Conference of Nonalined Countries' Broadcasting Organizations, and "particularly stressed that the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries in Havana highly and positively appraised the cooperation of nonalined countries in the field of information and telecommunications and expressed its full political support for future activities in the field."

End of Talks

LD142042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Dec. 14 (TANJUG)--The fifth meeting of the Committee for Cooperation Among Non-Aligned Countries Broadcasting Organizations ended with a plenary session in the Belgrade Sava Centre today. At the closing plenary session today, the committee adopted reports and draft documents prepared by the commissions for technical questions and for preparations for the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries' Broadcasting Organizations. The committee decided to propose to the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries' Broadcasting Organizations, to be held in Sierra Leone in March, to adopt, as its two basic documents, a report on cooperation among broadcasting organizations in between the two conferences and a final [word indistinct].

The committee charged its chairman to distribute the draft documents for the second conference to all non-aligned countries' broadcasting organizations. On the basis of suggestions received from broadcasting organizations, the committee will, at its sixth meeting prior to the Sierra Leone conference, adopt the final texts of the draft documents.

The Belgrade meeting of the Committee for Cooperation Among Non-Aligned Countries' Broadcasting Organizations was held soon after the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana and the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries' News Agencies Pool in Belgrade and at the time of serious preparations for the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries Broadcasting Organizations. Representatives of broadcasting organizations of 25 non-aligned countries participated in the Belgrade meeting.

At the plenary session today, the committee adopted a report of a group of experts on the results of the recent, First World Conference on Radio Communication in Geneva. The report sets out that an organized action of non-aligned countries' broadcasting organizations was in evidence for the first time at the Geneva conference. In the context of a broader action of the non-aligned for changing the present international communications and information order, the committee adopted a proposal on concrete forms on cooperation among non-aligned countries' broadcasting organizations and news agencies. The proposal stresses the need for giving priority to the non-aligned countries' news agency pool information, especially those about the non-aligned countries.

The committee also considered the questions of a study on the training of personnel for the needs of non-aligned countries' broadcasting organizations, or organizing a radio and television festival of the non-aligned and of the activity of a broadcasting organizations, of organizing a radio and television festival of the non-aligned and of the activity of a broadcasting organizations programme bank.

The participants in the fifth meeting of the Committee for Cooperation Among Non-Aligned Countries' Broadcasting Organizations today sent a telegramme of greetings to President Tito, conveying their deep respect and gratitude for the Yugoslav president's role in strengthening the nonaligned movement and in the struggle for establishing a new world order founded on justice and equality.

MINIC SUPPORTS NONALINED MOVEMENT AT AKTIV MEETING

LD141058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations, in conversation with members of the Slovene Republican Aktiv, replied to a series of questions on the further development of the nonalined movement following the sixth summit in Havana, on crisis hotspots in the world and on the state of relations in Europe.

In reply to the question of how the sixth summit's final documents are assessed in the nonalined countries, Milos Minic stressed that the great majority of countries assess the documents positively, although there are some perhaps who are not satisfied with individual decisions. Above all, satisfaction was expressed at the fact that there had been a reaffirmation of the basic principles and an even more precise definition of the aims and criteria of nonalinement. This, in itself Minic said, will make an essential contribution to the further strengthening of the nonalined countries' unity in action when approaching key world problems, and it will also contribute to the efforts for the peaceful resolution of conflicts between nonalined countries.

In connection with the work of the Coordinating Bureau, Milos Minic stressed that Yugoslavia consistently puts forward the view that the bureau should really be the movement's coordinating body and not its leadership, for the movement is one of sovereign and independent countries and so no one can play the role of leader in it. Minic emphasized that such a role for the Coordinating Bureau was also formulated in the documents of the sixth summit. Cuba's involvement in the role of the Coordinating Bureau's chairman is also in accordance with the role formulated in the Havana conference documents, Minic added.

Referring to the state of Yugoslav-Cuban relations, Milos Minic said that regarding cooperation between the two countries, our long-term and lasting orientation is that cooperation should be as good, broad and meaningful as possible, which is in the interest of both sides. Differences in views should not be a hindrance in the development and expansion of cooperation.

Speaking about the phenomenon of "radicalism," Minic said that it has deep roots in the history of some countries and peoples in their difficult international position, in the fact that in the struggle against oppressive and dictatorial regimes in their countries, which are also helped by imperialist forces, and in the struggle for their independence these countries have engaged imperialism in hand-to-hand combat. That is why one must understand the objective position in which these countries find themselves. However, the nonalined movement was not able to accept "radicalism" as its own policy, for this would narrow the struggle precisely against imperialism and would hinder the broad rallying of forces in the struggle against imperialism and all forms of domination and exploitation. Yugoslavia has good relations with all countries which are "radical." It tries and will continue to try to expand comprehensive cooperation with them, just as those countries themselves desire and are so doing.

In reply to several questions which related to the struggle for the new international economic order and to Yugoslavia's relations with other countries, Milos Minic said that a whole series of specific activities is envisaged to expand our international economic activities and especially to develop more broadly economic, scientific-technical, cultural, informative and other types of cooperation with the nonalined and developing countries. These problems, Minic said, were discussed comprehensively by the three federal councils and by the councils of the republics and provinces, and on the basis of these recommendations the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted specific decisions, decisions which are very significant. It is essential that we introduce meaningful changes in the conditions of our business activity with other countries, and this would stimulate orientation toward exports and the broader development of economic relations with developing countries.

This relates to the policy of prices, tax and contributions and to foreign currency and credit policy. We need to create such conditions that associated labor might be able to realize at least the same--if not a greater income than on the home market--on the foreign market. This, then, is the central question of income which should motivate work organizations toward exports and most active involvement in the international division of labor. In such conditions, organizations of associated labor will not need to be stimulated by administrative measures, agitation and persuasion to export and expand economic cooperation with developing countries. The basic interest is in their successful business activity and in their realizing the optimum income which will turn them toward exports.

The League of Communists has an enormous task before it in this, Minic emphasized. We need to achieve changes in the ideas of all factors in our associated labor so that economic relations with other countries might not be developed onesidedly, and so that apart from our orientations toward industrially developed countries, we might also enter into an expansion of economic cooperation with developing countries more courageously, which is in our vital interest. Regarding the state of the foreign trade balance and the balance of payments of our country, the orientation toward exports must be the first priority of our economic policy next year, as well as in the whole of the medium-term period. According to the information at our disposal, Minic said, next year the IBRD is to approve credits of $10 billion for developing countries. This is an opportunity for our associated labor to get involved in the investment programs of those countries which will be using these credits.

Milos Minic devoted a considerable part of his lecture to the nonaligned countries' orientation toward relying on their own forces in their development. This is the basic position in the strategy of the struggle of the nonalined movement and of the Group of 77 and the developing countries, which was defined in Algiers, and before that in Lusaka and Cairo. This principle has experienced a great evolution and now this orientation should be developed concretely in cooperation in the spheres of industry and energy, scientific and technical cooperation, information and in other areas. Unfortunately, Minic said, we cannot be satisfied with the practical realization of this essential standpoint of the nonalined countries.

The main part of our commodity trade and economic cooperation continues to take place with a small number of developing countries. While we have achieved only symbolic results with others, we cannot leave it at this. Our medium-term planning must place among the most important components precisely the task of expanding the circle of developing countries with which Yugoslavia cooperates, Minic said. This is in accordance with a more courageous and comprehensive orientation toward exports and is one of the most important aims of Yugoslavia's economic policy.

Finally, in reply to several questions, Minic spoke about the situation in Iran, the development of the Iranian-U.S. crisis, the Middle East and the situation in other regions of the world. Minic spoke in particular about the slowdown in detente, the arms race, the stockpiling of nuclear arms on the European Continent and the sharpening of relations between the blocs and big powers, and he put forward Yugoslavia's views on these worrying processes. In assessing current trends in world relations, in particular on the European scene, Minic referred to the preparations for the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Madrid. It is of essential significance, he said, that the trend toward the slowing down of detente should be stopped and that the development of detente should be made possible in the broadest sense, which should encompass all areas with active and equitable participation by all countries.

Finally, Milos Minic spoke about Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbors. He judged that there had been an improvement of relations with Austria and Albania recently.

FRG REFUSES TO EXTRADITE TERRORIST LJUBOMIR DRAGOJA

LD161112 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The anti-Yugoslav terrorist, Ljubomir Dragoja, will not be extradited to the Yugoslav authorities, even though the competent court in Frankfurt established as early as the end of October this year that there are no real obstacles preventing the Bonn government from positively resolving the demand for his extradition.

Announcing the decision of the Bonn government, an FRG Ministry of Justice spokesman said that in the FRG there is an investigation under way against Dragoja for the same criminal acts which caused Yugoslavia to demand his extradition.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER TO MEET 26 DECEMBER

LD141248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, has convened the Federal Chamber for a session on 26 December.

The chamber will consider the draft federal budget for 1980, the proposal for the adoption of the law on the obligatory pooling of labor and resources between the organizations of associated labor which trade in goods and services and the producing organizations of associated labor, the draft of its work program, and a number of other legislative projects and decisions.

PETAR KOSTIC OUTLINES LATEST PROVISIONS FOR 1980 ECONOMIC DRAFT

LD112042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--It is illusion to talk about the stabilization policy without sacrifices. We must decide on self-denial in order to achieve a complete change in the economic policy, said Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, at the Yugoslav Federal Assembly today. He was explaining the latest version of the 1980 economic resolution, or to put it more precisely, the changes in the draft resolution adopted by the Federal Executive Council.

With Milija Kovacevic in the chair, the Committee for Finance of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces began today to coordinate the text of the draft economic resolution for next year. The latest conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium brought about significant changes in the original text of the resolution and, therefore, today's session too was mainly oriented in this direction. The Federal Executive Council, inspired by those conclusions, has already made an important change and proposed considerably more restrictive solutions for the broad sphere of consumption. Petar Kostic also spoke about it today.

What seems to be essential is that personal incomes in the economy, according to the latest proposals of the Federal Executive Council, could as a whole increase nominally by up to 18 percent in 1980. In making this decision, the Federal Executive Council had in mind the practically unacceptable situation in the distribution of income, a situation manifest in the appropriation of 38.5 percent of the economy's income for various purposes of consumption. Therefore, and this is most important, personal incomes will be able to increase overall in every republic and province up to 18 percent at the most. Republics and provinces, in their own areas, will also be able to apply, depending on their policy, different rates of increase of personal income in individual groups and groupings. For instance, if we stimulate coal production and if we wish to improve the position of miners, their personal incomes could increase at a rate which is higher than 18 percent but the increase in other branches of industry will be then be lower. There is yet another significant proposal: The payment of the difference in personal income in line with the 1979 closing accounts--the so-called annual "surplus"--will be included in the mass of personal incomes for 1980, which means that everything together globally must not exceed 18 percent. Thus, circumventing this proposed provision of the resolution through making too high a payment of incomes in 1980 in the form in including the 1979 difference will be prevented.

Of course, the latest proposals of the Federal Executive Council do not stop at personal incomes only and at preventing their excessive increase. Resources for the joint consumption of organizations of associated labor and work communities in the economy will be able to increase nominally up to 14 percent. Resources for housing construction are exempt from this restrictive measure. It should be stated that resources for joint consumption in the January-September 1979 period increased by as much as 47 percent, compared with the same months in 1978.

Personal incomes in noneconomic activities, work communities of sociopolitical communities, banks and other financial organizations, self-managing interest communities, business communities and trade organizations will be able to increase up to [figure indistinct] percent and resources for joint consumption up to 10 percent.

Petar Kostic announced today that in the course of next week, the Federal Executive Council will adopt a whole package of measures which deal, in a restrictive manner, with all aspects of consumption.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION

LD142030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At its session this evening, the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, discussed the way in which the coordination of the attitudes by the republics and provinces in the SFRY Assembly's working bodies to the draft resolution on the 1980 socioeconomic policy is proceeding and reached agreement on the further work on this coordination.

The council was also informed of the consultations carried out on the draft resolution and other accompanying documents in the SAWPY Federal Conference and the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia.

In line with the recent conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the need to reexamine all forms of consumption in all sociopolitical communities, the council will also propose to the SFRY Assembly a reduction in the expenditure of the 1980 federal budget.

MIKULIC ATTENDS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PARTY PRESIDIUM

LD142108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--The seventh session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, at which the public discussions on the draft socioeconomic development plan will form the basis for setting out the ideopolitical bases of the socioeconomic development of Bosnia-Hercegovina from 1981 to 1985, will be held during the first half of January 1980.

This was concluded at the session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium at which, under the chairmanship of Nikola Stojanovic, some of the most important questions of the further socioeconomic development of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the 1981-85 period and of self-management planning were discussed on the basis of information about the results of the public discussion on the draft ideopolitical bases and proposed amendments to this text.

The introductory remarks were made by Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Presidium and chairman of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee commission for working out the ideopolitical basis of Bosnia-Hercegovina's socioeconomic development in the 1981-1985 period.

Branko Mikulic and Hamdija Pozderac, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists, and Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, also took part in the work of the presidium.

It was noted that a meaningful public discussion has been carried out on the draft ideopolitical basis, in which the draft was endorsed as an all-encompassing document which sets out the essential ideopolitical aims and tasks of the republic's socio-economic development in the coming planning period and which reflects the interests of working people and citizens and of associated labor in the republic as a whole.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium directed attention to the essential questions of the further development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations as the basic condition and framework of economic and general social development. On this there was a warning against the real danger of behaving in a nonself-management way at various levels in the complex economic situation, and of sometimes trying to resolve socioeconomic problems even by statist means.

The realization of the economic stabilization policy, and in particular of the policy of rapid development of the republic as economically underdeveloped, as well as of the more rapid development of insufficiently developed areas and especially of the outstandingly underdeveloped municipalities in the republic, are also essential prerequisites and aims of socioeconomic development in the coming period.

In further work on the setting out of the ideopolitical basis and of the building up of development plans for self-management organizations and communities, as was emphasized at the session, it is also essential to discuss these tasks in the context of the realization of the standpoints of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee on the further promotion of collective work and responsibility.

In this sense, particular significance is attached to the question of what in the total work method of the League of Communists should be changed in order that the established role of the League of Communists might be carried out more completely in adopting all decisions which determine socioeconomic development. Also emphasized were the tasks of the subjective forces in organizations of associated labor in further activities on adopting development plans.

The need was pointed to for special attention to be directed at the optimum use of existing production capacities.

It was emphasized that in the realization of the standpoints on the need to change the structure of the economy in favor of higher phases of processing it is necessary to also insure firmer income-based links between the base and processing industries.

The presidium members also pointed to the need for a more complete discussion--in accordance with the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor--on the current situation and further tasks in the self-management organization of associated labor in general, and in this context in banking especially, for greater attention to be devoted to the development of science and technology and to the application of achievements in practice, which is of strategic significance for further development. Greater attention should also be devoted to the realization of policy in the sphere of employment and to the development of agriculture and of the artisan industry.

KOSOVO PAPER REFERS TO SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

AU151447 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 10 Dec 79 p 5 AU

["The Unemployment Problem in Kosovo"--"The Way of Defined Policy Is (Not) Being Implemented"]

[Excerpt] Deceptive Figures

Kosovo is an area with the largest growth [rate] of manpower in the country. Approximately 140,000 people come into the labor market annually. If you add to this the figure of 61,000 people seeking work who are already registered in the employment offices and if other comparisons are made with those entering employment during a 1-year period (the average during the past 3 years is 6,400), it is then obvious that unemployment is a considerable socioeconomic problem in our province. But these figures, particularly the one pertaining to the number of unemployment in Kosovo, on the basis of those seeking work in the employment offices, are as deceptive as they are unreal. It is known that for subjective reasons and various other shortcomings a large number of unemployment Kosovars do not present themselves at all to the respective unemployment offices.

According to figures referring to assessments on a nationwide level, unemployment in the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia is greater in Macedonia, with 5.7 percent; and then in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, with 4.7 percent, whereas in Kosovo the figure is 3.7 percent. According to one figure (published in the information media), there are approximately 270,000 unemployed in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. If unemployment is assessed according to real criteria, as is shown by an analysis, it emerges that the unemployment in the country is 12 percent, while the figure in Kosovo is 27 percent; in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 13.5 percent; in Macedonia, 21.3 percent; in Serbia, 11.9 percent, and so forth. Unemployment in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is the largest in the country, hence the obligation of the community to help find more real ways for its mitigation.

KOSOVO PARTY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY FOR 1980

LD142034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--At a session held last night with Mahmut Bakali in the chair, the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium defined the Kosovo League of Communists' tasks in the implementation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's conclusions on topical questions connected with carrying out economic policy in 1979 and ideopolitical orientations in economic and social policy of 1980.

In Predrag Cuckic's introductory report and during the discussion held at the session, it was stressed that in the first 10 months of this year the economic trends in the province, especially in some branches, have not remained within the planned limits. Taken as a whole, economic problems are very complex, both on account of a number of subjective shortcomings and because of objective difficulties which are still in evidence.

The Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium reached the conclusion that it is indispensable to start an action of communists and working people in associated labor and all the organs in the province and the municipalities with the aim of insuring a much more responsible kind of behavior and mobilization of its own resources in order to halt the unfavorable economic trends and step up efforts to stabilize the economy.